September 10, 1777. NUMB. 2533.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE:

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the FREEMEN of the County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Honour conferred on me in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, merits my ſincere Acknowledgments. But being under the Neceſſity of devoting chief of my Time and Attention to another Department, it is out of my Power to ſerve you at this Time, and therefore requeſt that you will chooſe ſome ſuitable Perſon to ſerve you in my Room.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN BULL.

To the Gentlemen Freeholders and Freemen of the County of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware State.

HAVING, in my native State, been offered a very important truſt in the law (which has been my ſtudy from my infancy, and my only profeſſion) I thought it my duty to the public to accept thereof. This office will engroſs ſo much of my attention and time, as to render it not only inconvenient, but almoſt impracticable, for me to continue longer to act as one of your repreſentatives. The early confidence you were pleaſed, unſollicited, to put in my integrity and abilities, by your choice of me as a repreſentative, and your approbation of my conduct, by having continued that choice at fifteen different elections, merit my moſt particular acknowledgments. And when I reflect that this favourable opinion continued for ſeveral years when I reſided out of the State, and in times calculated to ſift men thoroughly, in times moſt perilous, and when every thing that good men hold dear in this life was at ſtake, I cannot but retain the moſt grateful remembrance of it. I have beſides a ſatisfaction, the world cannot give, in a conſciouſneſs that I have diſcharged every public truſt I have been honoured with in the Delaware State with fidelity and aſſiduity, and according to the beſt of my judgment. At the enſuing election I muſt beg you will chooſe another Gentleman to repreſent you in my ſtead. Wiſhing you a continuation of your preſent freedom and independence, and all manner of happineſs, I remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obliged, and devoted humble ſervant,

THOMAS M'KEAN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Bookbinder, in Sterling-Alley,

AN elegant Forti Piano, with a mahogany foot and caſe, likewiſe a good Chamber Organ, with four ſtops, which would very well ſuit a ſmall church, and will be ſold cheap for want of room to put it up. At the ſame place may be had, a few reams of elephant paper, fit for large draughts and maps; alſo a large aſſortment of all kinds of pocket-books, blank books, &c. by wholeſale or retail. WILLIAM MENTZ.

N. B. Ready money is given, by ſaid *Mentz*, for any quantity of tanned and allom dreſſed ſheep-ſkins. A journeyman Bookbinder will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALL perſons who have taken leaſe or leaſes of JOHN MARTIN, late of Germantown, now deceaſed, or under him, on lands which were belonging to REBECCA VANAKEN, particularly thoſe near the Branch of Perkioming, in the county of Philadelphia, and thoſe in Lancaſter county, are hereby forewarned not to do any act or thing whatſoever, in purſuance of ſaid leaſe or leaſes, as, by the death of ſaid MARTIN, they are now expired; and thoſe who incline to renew their leaſes, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, who is impowered to let out ſaid lands.

September 2, 1777. ¶ ANTHONY JOHNSON.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to Lancaſter, where they may be ſupplied with fine or wool Hats, by wholeſale or retail; their orders will be paid the greateſt attention to, and diſpatched with expedition, by their humble ſervant, THOMAS CUTHBERT, junior.

WAS FOUND, between the Signs of the Buck and Sorrel Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, a Quantity of Caſh. Whoever has loſt it, on giving an account of the ſum, and deſcribing the article in which it was contained, may have it again, by applying to the Subſcriber, at John Thomas's ſtore, between the 18 and 19 mile ſtones, on ſaid road.

STRAYED from Camp, at Middle-Brook, in June laſt, a BAY MARE, with a black mane and tail, about 14½ hands high, nine years old, a natural pacer, a ſmall ſtar, her mane hangs on the near ſide, and her hoofs remarkably large, branded thus W. B. on the near buttock. Whoever brings her, or gives information to me, ſo that I may have her, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward.

September 1, 1777. PETER RINN. ¶

DESERTED, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, from the barracks, in Philadelphia, *Samuel M'Cowen*, a ſubſtitute, of the third battalion, Philadelphia county militia, commanded by Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh, and of Captain Jonathan Dungan's company, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, a thick well ſet man, has loſt his right eye; had on, a ſtriped ſleeveleſs jacket, a hat patched on the top with tarred linen. And on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, from the 2d battalion of Philadelphia county militia (quartered at Wilmington) commanded by Col. John Moore, and in Capt. Benjamin Brook's company, the five following deſerters, viz. *John Piddin*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, lives, when at home, in New-Hanover townſhip. *William Keeler*, five feet nine or ten inches high, ſlim make, lives in Limerick townſhip. *Jacob Peltz*, of the ſame townſhip, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. *Frederick Bingeman*, of the aforeſaid townſhip, about 5 feet 11 inches high. *John Kiſt*, of Frederick townſhip, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The latter five are ſuppoſed to have gone home. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the aforementioned deſerters, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to their reſpective Officers, or either of the Sub Lieutenants of the county, ſhall receive FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS reward for them, or EIGHT DOLLARS for each. WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant, C. C.

September 1, 1777.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 5th of June laſt, a BAY MARE, ſeven years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, natural trotter; ſhe is of a low carriage, and was thin in fleſh when ſhe went off; ſhe has remarkable grey ſpots over her eyes, appears as if the ſkin had been worn off, by which marks ſhe may be eaſily known; ſuch a creature has been ſeen in the neighbourhood of Haddonfield, about a month ago. Whoever will take up ſaid mare, and bring her to RICHARD PRICE, at Mount-Holly, or the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by ISAAC EVANS, junior. ¶

September 5, 1777.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Riſing Sun, on the Germantown road, a light BAY HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 14 hands high, large head, ſhort neck, deep breaſt, a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſtreak above his noſe; he trots, paces and gallops well, is ſhod all round, his mane and tail are a little darker than the other part of his body, and his back is very hollow. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that the owner gets the horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſe alone Ten Pounds, paid by JACOB BINDER. ¶

September 5, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the ſecond night of this inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an inch high, neither brand nor ear-mark, but has had the mane cut off his ſhoulder for the collar and is now grown middling long, out of which grows ſome white hairs, and a few white hairs grow out between his ears; he alſo had the ſkin rubbed off his near ſhoulder about the bigneſs of a dollar with the trace, he trots and canters well, and is ſhod before. Whoever delivers ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter, about the middle of the Fourth-Month laſt, a light BAY GELDING, two years old. Any perſon bringing the ſaid Colt to me, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶ RAPER HOSKINS.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN *out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, the 24th of Auguſt laſt, a large black Horſe, or rather mouſe colour, as by the heat of the ſun and ſweating his colour is changed; he is a heavy long ſided horſe, has a few white hairs in his forehead, near hind foot white almoſt as high as the fetlock, his mane hangs on the right ſide, his fore hoofs ſomewhat larger than common, and ſmall cracks in them, ſhod before, trots all, and has a ſcar on the buttock, near his rump, got lately by the bite of a horſe, which may be eaſily perceived; he is a quiet good natured horſe, and has been always uſed to a carriage. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may have him again, and conveys the thief to any goal in this or the neighbouring States, ſhall have the above reward; or Fifteen Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges,* paid by *Doctor HUGH TOMB, Col. 1ſt B. Bucks C. M.* ¶

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, a bay STALLION, about three years old, 12 hands high, four white feet, a white forehead, and is ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.* EASTIAN HOFFMEN. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Cheſter, about the 20th day of May laſt, a BAY COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

September 6, 1777. EDWARD WOODWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

The TESTIMONY of the People called QUAKERS, *given forth by a Meeting of the Repreſentatives of ſaid People, in* PENNSYLVANIA *and* NEW-JERSEY, *held at Philadelphia the 24th day of the 1ſt Month*, 1775.

HAVING conſidered with real ſorrow, the unhappy conteſt between the legiſlature of Great-Britain and the people of theſe Colonies, and the animoſities conſequent thereon, *we have, by repeated public advices and private admonitions, uſed our endeavours to diſſuade the members of our religious ſociety from joining with the public reſolutions promoted and entered into by ſome of the people, which as we apprehended, ſo we now find have increaſed contention, and produced great diſcord and confuſion.*

The divine principle of grace and truth which we profeſs, leads all who attend to its dictates to demean themſelves as peaceable ſubjects, and to diſcountenance and avoid every meaſure tending to excite diſaffection to the King, as ſupreme magiſtrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpoſe many of the late political writings *and addreſſes to the people* appearing to be calculated, we are led by a ſenſe of duty to declare our entire diſapprobation of them—their ſpirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the goſpel, but deſtructive of the peace and harmony of civil ſociety, diſqualify men, in theſe times of difficulty, for the wiſe and judicious conſideration and promoting of ſuch meaſures as would be moſt effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redreſs of grievances.

From our paſt experience of the clemency of the King and his royal anceſtors, we have grounds to hope and believe, that decent and reſpectful addreſſes from thoſe who are veſted *with legal authority*, repreſenting the prevailing diſſatisfactions and the cauſe of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing the juſt rights of the people and reſtoring the public tranquility; *and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been purſued, which have involved the Colonies in confuſion*, appear likely to produce violence and bloodſhed, and threaten the ſubverſion of the conſtitutional government, and of that liberty of conſcience, for the enjoyment of which our anceſtors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of croſſing the ſeas, and of ſettling in the wilderneſs.

We are, therefore, incited by a ſincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare againſt every uſurpation of power and authority, in oppoſition to the laws and government, and againſt all combinations, inſurrections, conſpiracies and illegal aſſemblies; and as we are reſtrained from them by the conſcientious diſcharge of our duty to Almighty God, "by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree juſtice," we hope through his aſſiſtance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our teſtimony againſt any requiſitions which may be made of us, inconſiſtent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the King and his government, as by law eſtabliſhed; earneſtly deſiring the reſtoration of that harmony and concord which have hitherto united the people of theſe provinces, and been attended by the divine bleſſing on their labours.

Signed in, and on behalf of the ſaid meeting.

JAMES PEMBERTON, *Clerk at this time.*

The Quakers in Pennſylvania, much alarmed at the preſent diſtracted proceedings of the Colonies, in the oppoſition making to the authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain, foreſee the moſt fatal conſequences both to themſelves and the parent country, have thought it neceſſary to addreſs their brethren in the adjacent provinces, and have publiſhed the following Epiſtle, declaring their diſapprobation of the meaſures proſecuting for obtaining redreſs, and earneſtly requeſting all of their communion to avoid joining in ſuch meaſures as are totally inconſiſtent with their religious principles.

An Epiſtle from the Meeting for ſufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, the 5th day of the 1ſt Month 1775.

To our Friends and Brethren in theſe and the adjacent Provinces.

Dear Friends,

DURING the troubles and commotions which have prevailed, and ſtill continue in this once peaceful land, much ſeaſonable and weighty advice hath been frequently communicated, and particularly by our late yearly meeting, exhorting friends in every part of their conduct to act agreeable to the peaceable principles and teſtimony we profeſs; which we fervently deſire may be duly attended to and put in practice; *yet as ſome public reſolves have been lately entered into, with the concurrence and approbation of ſome members of our religious ſociety, the nature and tendency of which are evidently contrary to our religious principles*, our minds have been deeply affected with affliction and ſorrow, and we have in much affection and brotherly love been engaged to uſe our endeavours to convince theſe our brethren of their deviation; in the diſcharge of which duty, ſo far as we have proceeded, we have had the evidence of peace.

And, dear Friends, we are now conſtrained in the renewings of true love to intreat and exhort all, with humility and reverence, to bear in mind, that our real welfare and preſervation, on the foundation of our religious fellowſhip and communion, depends on our faithfully adhering to the doctrines and precepts of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who expreſsly declared, "*My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my ſervants fight, that I ſhould not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence.*" John xviii. 36. Which ever ſince we were a people, we have publicly profeſſed ſhould be religiouſly obſerved by us as the rule of our conduct.

As divers members of our religious ſociety, ſome of them without their conſent or knowledge, have been lately nominated to attend on and engage in ſome public affairs, which they cannot undertake without deviating from theſe our religious principles; we therefore earneſtly beſeech and adviſe them, and all others, to conſider the end and purpoſe of every meaſure to which they are deſired to become parties, *and with great circumſpection and care to guard againſt joining in any for the aſſerting and maintaining our rights and liberties, which on mature deliberation appear not to be dictated by that "wiſdom which is from above, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and full of mercy and good fruits,"* James iii. 16.

"Every inſtance of conduct inconſiſtent with our chriſtian profeſſion, tends to violate the teſtimony we ought to maintain of the ſufficiency of that divine principle of light and grace; by a ſteady attention to which our anceſtors were led, in times of great commotion and difficulty, to an humble patient waiting for that relief and liberty, which after a time of deep ſuffering was granted them."

And as they were often engaged with chriſtian fortitude and freedom to remonſtrate to thoſe who were in power, whenever under ſufferings they could ſafely do it, without fear of being reproached for any part of their conduct having miniſtered juſt occaſion of offence; or for having ever been concerned in any kind of conſpiracies, or combinations againſt the government under which they lived.

"Should any now ſo far deviate from their example, and the practice of faithful friends at all times ſince, as manifeſt a diſpoſition to contend for liberty by any methods or agreements contrary to the peaceable ſpirit and temper of the goſpel, which ever breathes peace on earth and good will to all men;" as it is the duty, we deſire it may be the care of friends, in every meeting where there are any ſuch, ſpeedily to treat with them, agreeable to our chriſtian diſcipline, and endeavour to convince them of their error; in which labour let all be done in true charity and brotherly love, and the effect will be happy to thoſe who receive it in the ſame ſpirit. This religious care, ſteadily maintained, will clearly teſtify the ſincerity of our deſires "to guard againſt being drawn into meaſures which may miniſter occaſion to any to repreſent us as a people departing from the principles we profeſs; and will likewiſe excite ſuch, who have been ſo incautious as to enter into engagements, the terms and tendency of which they had not duly conſidered, to avoid doing any thing inconſiſtent with our principles;" and conſtantly to remember, that to fear God, honour the king, and do good to all men, is our indiſpenſible duty.

And dear Friends,

In a degree of that divine love which unites in chriſtian communion and fellowſhip, we tenderly ſalute you, deſiring that we may more diligently preſs after, and ſeek for an eſtabliſhment on that rock, againſt which the gates of hell ſhall never prevail, that we may be ſupported ſteadfaſt, when ſtorms and tempeſts, which for the trial of our faith and the more thoroughly purging us from

regards his depend ng children, and all his chaſtiſements are in mercy directed to redeem and preſerve them from evil. *Signed in, and on behalf of ſaid Meeteng, by*

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

The Ancient Teſtimony *and principles of the people called* Quakers, *renewed, with reſpect to the* King *and* Government; *and touching the commotions now prevailing in theſe and other parts of* America, *addreſſed to the people in general.*

A RELIGIOUS concern for our friends and fellow ſubjects of every denomination, and more eſpecially for thoſe of all ranks, who in the preſent commotions are engaged in public employments and ſtations, induces us earneſtly to beſeech every individual, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to conſider the end and tendency of the meaſures they are promoting; and on the moſt impartial enquiry into the ſtate of their minds, carefully to examine whether they are acting in the fear of God, and in conformity to the precepts and doctrine of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, whom we profeſs to believe in, and that by him alone we expect to be ſaved from our ſins.

The calamities and afflictions which now ſurround us ſhould, as we apprehend, affect every mind with the moſt awful conſideration of the diſpenſations of Divine Providence to mankind in general in former ages, and that as the ſins and iniquities of the people ſubjected them to grievous ſufferings, the ſame cauſes ſtill produce the like effects.

The inhabitants of theſe provinces were long ſignally favoured with peace and plenty: Have the returns of true thankfulneſs been generally manifeſt? Have integrity and godly ſimplicity been maintained, and religiouſly regarded? Hath a religious care to do juſtly, love mercy, and walk humbly, been evident? Hath the precept of Chriſt, to do unto others as we would they ſhould do unto us, been the governing rule of our conduct? Hath an upright impartial deſire to prevent the ſlavery and oppreſſion of our fellow men, and to reſtore them to their natural right, to true chriſtian liberty, been cheriſhed and encouraged? Or have pride, wantonneſs, luxury, profaneneſs, a partial ſpirit, and forgetfulneſs of the goodneſs and mercies of God, become lamentably prevalent? Have we not, therefore, abundant occaſion to break off from our ſins by righteouſneſs, and our iniquities by ſhewing mercy to the poor; and with true contrition and abaſement of ſoul, to humble ourſelves, and ſupplicate the almighty preſerver of men to ſhew favour, and to renew unto us a ſtate of tranquility and peace?

It is our fervent deſire that this may ſoon appear to be the pious reſolution of the people in general, of all ranks and denominations; then may we have a well grounded hope, that wiſdom from above, which is pure, peaceable, and full of mercy and good fruits, will preſide and govern in the deliberations of thoſe who, in theſe perilous times, undertake the tranſaction of the moſt important public affairs; and that by their ſteady care and endeavours, conſtantly to act under the influences of this wiſdom, thoſe of inferior ſtations will be incited diligently to purſue thoſe meaſures which make for peace, and tend to the reconciliation of contending parties, on principles dictated by the ſpirit of Chriſt, who "came not to de-"ſtroy mens lives, but to ſave them." Luke ix. 56.

We are ſo fully aſſured that theſe principles are the moſt certain and effectual means of preventing the extreme miſery and deſolations of wars and bloodſhed, that we are conſtrained to intreat all who profeſs faith in Chriſt, to manifeſt that they really believe in him and deſire to obtain the bleſſings he pronounced to the makers of peace, Mat. v. 9.

His ſpirit ever leads to ſeek for and improve every opportunity of promoting peace and reconciliation, and conſtantly to remember that as we really confide in him, he can, in his own time, change the hearts of all men in ſuch manner, that the way to obtain it hath been often opened contrary to every human proſpect or expectation.

May we, therefore, heartily and ſincerely unite in ſupplications to the Father of Mercies, to grant the plentiful effuſions of his ſpirit to all, and in an eſpecial manner to thoſe in ſuperior ſtations, that they may with ſincerity guard againſt and reject all ſuch meaſures and councils, as may increaſe and perpetuate the diſcord, animoſities, and unhappy contentions which now ſorrowfully abound.

We cannot but with diſtreſſed minds beſeech all ſuch, in the moſt ſolemn and awful manner, to conſider that, if by their acting and perſiſting in a proud, ſelfiſh ſpirit, and not regarding the dictates of true wiſdom, ſuch meaſures are purſued as tend to the ſhedding of innocent blood, in the day when they and all men ſhall appear at the judgment ſeat of Chriſt, to receive a reward according to their works, they will be excluded from his favour, and their portion will be in everlaſting miſery. See Mat. xxv. 41. 2 Cor. v. 10.

The peculiar evidence of divine regard manifeſted to our anceſtors, in the founding and ſettlement of theſe provinces, we have often commemorated, and deſire ever to remember, with true thankfulneſs and reverent admiration.

When we conſider—That at the time they were perſecuted and ſubjected to ſevere ſufferings, as a people unworthy of the benefits of religious or civil ſociety; the hearts of the King and rulers, under whom they thus ſuffered, were inclined to grant them theſe fruitful countries, and entruſt them with charters of very extenſive powers and privileges.—That on their arrival here, the minds of the natives were inclined to receive them with great hoſpitality and friendſhip, and to cede to them the moſt valuable part of the land on very eaſy terms.—That while the principles of juſtice and mercy continued to preſide, they were preſerved in tranquility and peace, free from the deſolating calamities of war; and their endeavours were wonderfully bleſſed and proſpered, ſo that the ſaying of the wiſeſt of Kings was ſignally verified to them, "when a man's ways pleaſe the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." Pro. xvi. 7.

The benefits, advantages and favour we have experienced by our dependence on, and connection with, the Kings and government, under which we have enjoyed this happy ſtate, appear to demand from us the greateſt circumſpection, care and conſtant endeavours, to guard againſt every attempt to alter or ſubvert that dependence and connection.

The ſcenes lately preſented to our view, and the proſpect before us, we are ſenſible, are very diſtreſſing and diſcouraging; and though we lament that ſuch amicable meaſures as have been propoſed, both here and in England, for the adjuſtment of the unhappy conteſts ſubſiſting, have not yet been effectual; nevertheleſs, we ſhould rejoice to obſerve the continuance of mutual peaceable endeavours for effecting a reconciliation; having grounds to hope that the divine favour and bleſſing will attend them.

"It hath ever been our judgment and principle, ſince we were called to profeſs the light of Chriſt Jeſus, mani-

up and putting down Kings and governments is God's peculiar prerogative; for cauſes beſt known to himſelf; and that it is not our buſineſs to have any hand or contrivance therein; nor to be buſy bodies above our ſtation, much leſs to plot and contrive the ruin, or overturn any of them, but to pray for the King and ſafety of our nation, and the good of all men; that we may live a peaceable and quiet life, in all godlineſs and honeſty; under the government which God is pleaſed to ſet over us." Ancient Teſtimony, 1696, in Sewell's Hiſtory.

May we therefore firmly unite in the abhorrence of all ſuch writings and meaſures, as evidence a deſire and deſign to break off the happy connexion we have heretofore enjoyed, with the kingdom of Great-Britain, and our juſt and neceſſary ſubordination to the King, and thoſe who are lawfully placed in authority under him; that thus the repeated ſolemn declarations, made on this ſubject, in the addreſſes ſent to the King, on behalf of the people of America in general, may be confirmed, and remain to be our firm and ſincere intentions to obſerve and fulfil.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting of the Repreſentatives of our *Religious Society*, in Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, held at Philadelphia, the 20th day of the 1ſt Month, 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

To our Friends and Brethren in religious profeſſion, in theſe and the adjacent Provinces.

Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren,

OUR minds being renewedly impreſſed with a fervent religious concern for your ſpiritual welfare, and preſervation in the love and fellowſhip of the goſpel of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the Prince of Peace, by the conſtrainings of his love, we are engaged to ſalute you in this time of deep exerciſe, affliction and difficulty; earneſtly deſiring, that we may by ſteady circumſpection and care, in every part of our conduct and converſation, evidence, that under the cloſe trials, which are and may be permitted to attend us, our faith and alliance is fixed on him alone for protection and deliverance, remembering his gracious promiſe to his faithful followers, "Lo, I am "with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Mat. xxviii. 20.

And "as it became him for whom are all things, and "by whom are all things, in bringing many ſons unto "glory, to make the captain of their ſalvation perfect "through ſufferings," Heb. ii. 10. let us not be diſmayed, if we are now led in the ſame path.

As *we keep in the Lords power and peaceable truth, which is over all, and therein ſeek the good of all, neither outward ſufferings, perſecutions, nor any outward thing that is below, will hinder or break our heavenly fellowſhip in the light and ſpirit of Chriſt.* G. Fox's Epiſt. 1685.

Thus we may with chriſtian firmneſs and fortitude *withſtand and refuſe to ſubmit to the arbitrary injunctions and ordinances of men, who aſſume to themſelves the power of compelling others*, either in perſon *or by other aſſiſtance*, to join in carrying on war, and of preſcribing modes of determining concerning our religious principles, by impoſing teſts not warranted by the precepts of Chriſt, *or the laws of the happy conſtitution, under which we and others long enjoyed tranquility and peace.*

We, therefore, in the aboundings of that love, which wiſheth the ſpiritual and temporal proſperity of all men, exhort, admoniſh and caution all who make religious profeſſion with us, and eſpecially our beloved youth, to ſtand faſt in that liberty, wherewith through the manifold ſufferings of our predeceſſors we have been favoured, and ſteadily to bear our teſtimony againſt every attempt to deprive us of it.

And, Dear Friends, you who have known the truth, and the powerful operations thereof in your minds, adhere faithfully thereto, and by your good examples and ſtability labour to ſtrengthen the weak, confirm the wavering, and warn and caution the unwary againſt being beguiled by the ſnares of the adverſaries of truth and righteouſneſs. Let not the fear of ſuffering, either in perſon or property, prevail on any to join with or promote any work or preparation for war.

Our profeſſion and principles are founded on that ſpirit which is contrary to, and will in time put an end to all wars, and *bring in everlaſting righteouſneſs*; and by our conſtantly abiding under the direction and inſtruction of that ſpirit, we may be endued with that "wiſdom from "above, which is firſt pure, then peaceable, gentle and "eaſy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocriſy." James iii. 17. That this may be our happy experience is our fervent deſire and prayer.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting for Sufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, the 20th day of the Twelfth Month, 1776.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

Minute of the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia 8th Month 4th, 1777.

THE account from the ſeveral meetings in Philadelphia relating to the ſubject of ſufferings being read, their care and attention to the direction of the Yearly Meeting is approved of, and their further attention on ſuch caſes as may ariſe is deſired; and as it may be uſeful for theſe now brought to be communicated to the Meeting for Sufferings for further conſideration, the Clerk is directed to lay them before that meeting.

Copied from the Minutes of ſaid Meeting,

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

At a Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, held on the 25th and 31ſt days 7th Month, and 1ſt 8th Month, 1777.

"A Committee being appointed, agreeable to the recommendation of our laſt Yearly Meeting, to adviſe and aſſiſt any of our friends who have been brought under ſufferings on account of our Chriſtian Teſtimony, and to preſerve a record of ſuch ſufferings, have acquainted this meeting in writing, that they have ſeveral times met, and freely conferred on the ſubject, and although a number of our brethren have ſuffered on various occaſions under the *prevailing tumults and confuſions* which have attended, yet no account of particular caſes hath been ſo collected as to enable them to make a full report thereon; we have therefore continued the ſame Committee, and deſired their further attention to the ſervice, that the intention of the yearly meeting may be fulfilled.

At a Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia for the Southern Diſtrict, held the 30th 7th Month, 1777, by adjournment.

THE Committee appointed by this meeting to adviſe and aſſiſt ſuch of our members who might be ſubjected to ſuffering for the Teſtimony of Truth, and to keep a record thereof, agreeable to the direction of laſt Yearly Meeting, brought in a report in writing, a copy of which is herewith ſent.

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia for the Southern Diſtrict.

"WE the Committee appointed to adviſe and aſſiſt ſuch of our members who might be ſubjected to ſuffering for the Teſtimony of Truth, and to keep a record thereof, agreeable to the direction of laſt Yearly Meeting, Do report, That we have kept this matter under our care, in order that we might give our aſſiſtance when neceſſary. And although there were ſome occurrences previous to our appointment, wherein ſome were ſubjected to ſuffering, no caſes have fallen out of late which required our particular care. Nevertheleſs we may obſerve that ſome Friends have been injured in their property, by having had blankets taken from them on account of their non-compliance with a requiſition that was made for a number of blankets, for the purpoſe of equipping ſoldiers going to war.—Some alſo who followed their lawful vocations on the days appointed by thoſe in authority to be obſerved as public faſts, have been moleſted, and their ſhops violently ſhut by the rabble.

"And likewiſe on the evening of a day lately *appointed by the preſent powers* for public rejoicing, divers Friends had their windows broke by a licentious mob, becauſe they could not join with the multitude in illuminating their windows. But no account has been brought in by any Friend of the loſs or damage they have ſuſtained.

Signed at the requeſt and on behalf of the Committee,

"By JOHN REYNELL."

Philadelphia, 28th 7th Month, 1777.

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 29.

We hear from Auguſta, that a number of tories in the lower part of that county, about 75, had lately met and enrolled themſelves into a company, took the oath of allegiance to the King of Britain, and bid defiance to the militia of that county; upon which a ſmall party marched in purſuit of them, took eight of them priſoners, and wounded their chief, one WILLIAM HINTON, in both thighs, who made his eſcape, it being in the night and very dark. He has ſince ſent in word that he will deliver himſelf up, if they will promiſe not to kill him; but it is expected he will be taken before he could get an anſwer. Thoſe that are taken were to have their trial laſt Saturday at Staunton.

Laſt Tueſday John Goodrich, Andrew M'Cann, Levin Townſend, and —— Chilcott, who lately made their eſcape from Albemarle, where they were confined as enemies to this Commonwealth, were brought to this city and committed to goal. Goodrich and Townſend, under a proper guard, ſet off this day for Botetourt, where they will be taken proper care of.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

A very ſingular circumſtance happened to a number of people from the town of Hancock.---Forty men were lately drawn from ſaid town to reinforce the continental army at the northward; twenty of whom (after they had received marching orders, &c.) deſerted, ſet off, and actually joined that part of our cruel enemy they were drawn to go againſt. But the other twenty who had joined General Stark, and approached with him to the breaſt-works of the enemy, ſaw (to their great ſurprize) their fellow-townſmen within their intrenchments ready to receive them; and knowing what treatment they ſhould receive from them ſhould they obtain the victory, attacked their fort with the greateſt fortitude, and ſucceſs enſued; for, out of twenty who took ſhelter in the fort, fourteen were killed, and the other ſix, with many other poor devils, made priſoners of. Thus may be ſeen the ſhameful death of a number of traitors to their much injured country. Heaven grant this may be the fate of every other traitor to the glorious cauſe of American freedom.

Thurſday laſt a 20 gun ſhip, coming out from Newbury-Port, inſtantaneouſly overſet, and in a little time after went down head foremoſt in 14 fathom water; providentially a ſloop and boat being near, took off all the hands but one, juſt as ſhe went down. The whole crew conſiſted of about 70.

HARTFORD, *Sept.* 1.

A gentleman from Number-Four informs, That two families (lately reſident in the neighbourhood of Bennington) arrived there and inform, that Governor Skeene died of a wound received in his thigh at the late battle with General STARK. His death is much lamented by all the real friends of America, as his advice might have been productive of another victory.——Burgoyne, how art thou fallen! to truſt a fine body of troops ("too valuable to let any conſiderable loſs be hazarded,") to the advice of that infatuated poor old man, Skeene.

FISH-KILL, September 4.

Extract of a letter from Albany, Sept. 1.

"Our troops at Fort Schuyler have taken from the enemy four royals, their gun-carriages, waggons, ammunition, a number of tents, camp equipage, &c. The enemy's flight has been very precipitate, for a number of ſoldiers and Indians were taken in their camp, and a larger number are ſtill ſtrolling in the woods, the greateſt part of them will alſo fall into our hands, or periſh for want of the neceſſaries of life—from all appearance they muſt have buried their cannon.

"General St. Ledger muſt have been fluſhed with the expectation of an eaſy reduction of the fort, for in a letter (which has fallen into our hands) to one Lieutenant Bird, who commanded the party that firſt inveſted the fort, he tells Bird that his intention is to carry the garriſon by ſiege, and that he is only to diſpoſe of his troops accordingly.—Poor man, he was afraid Lieut Bird would crown himſelf with laurels, which he with his whole force, after 21 days ſiege, was not able to obtain.

"Nothing new from the northward, but every appearance indicates our army's advancing."

Major-General Sullivan, ſome days ago, having received depoſitions that two Britiſh emiſſaries from Howe had been recruiting for three months in the mountains, about 25 miles back of Morris-town, and having received a letter from Governor Livingſton informing the ſame, a number of light-horſe were diſpatched the 17th ult. with the greateſt ſecrecy, who took 27, thirteen of whom were ſent to Gen. Sullivan. The recruiting Britiſh officers were fled, and probably a final ſtop is put to ſuch perfidious work in that quarter. 'Tis ſaid that 30l. was given as a bounty to each. A fine encouragement for men to ſell their country and their ſouls.—It evidences the ſtraits our enemies are brought to in their ſubjugating work.

We are informed that Burgoyne has diſcontinued the reward given for ſcalps, and has prohibited the barbarous practice for the future, under a ſevere penalty. What the reaſons of this merciful change are, we are left to gueſs: It may be a guilty conſcience reproves him for authorizing murderers to take away the lives of innocent women and children; or, perhaps, a leſs noble principle has been his inducement, viz. a ſcheme to keep the back inhabitants from leaving their homes; the fear of being ſcalped frightened away both Whigs and Tories, who took with them their cattle, but were obliged to leave their fine crops juſt ready to gather in.

A deserter from Kingsbridge informs, that the enemy have employed a number of tories, both by night and day, to guard every road in order to take up deserters from their camp, for whom they have four pounds a head; they are extremely vigilant, and have lately taken many. Some of them are condemned to die.

We hear Col. Ganse voort took about 20 batteaux in Wood-Creek, near Fort Schuyler, 16 or 17 prisoners, fifteen waggons, four royals, a quantity of provision, ammunition, &c. &c. Sir John Johnson was so terribly frightened, that in order to have a light pair of heels, he left his coat upon the field, which Col. Ganse voort now has in possession.

It is said that Burgoyne begins to grow anxious for the safety of his main body, having retired with it to the east side of the river at Saratoga, and building on the west side a picket fort.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Washington to Congress, dated Wilmington, Sept. 3, 1777, 8 o'clock, P. M.

"This morning the enemy came out, with a considerable force and three pieces of artillery, against our light advanced corps, and after some pretty smart skirmishing obliged them to retreat, being far inferior in number and without cannon. The loss on either side is not yet ascertained. Ours, though not exactly known, is not very considerable; theirs we have reason to believe was much greater, as some of our parties, composed of expert marksmen, had opportunities of giving them several close, well directed fires; more particularly in one instance, when a body of riflemen formed a kind of ambuscade. They advanced about two miles this side of Iron-hill, and then withdrew to that place, leaving a picket at Cooch's mill, about a mile in front.

"The design of their movement this morning seems to have been to disperse our light troops, who had been troublesome to them, and to gain possession of Iron-hill, to establish a post, most probably, for covering their retreat in case of accidents."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A gentleman has favoured us with the General Orders of our great and illustrious Commander, the prop and glory of this Western World, issued to his Army on Friday last, which we publish on account of the virtuous and noble sentiments they contain.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WILMINGTON, *September 5*, 1777.

FROM every information of the enemy's design, and from their movements, it is manifest that their aim is, if possible, to possess themselves of Philadelphia. This is, with them, a capital object, 'tis what they last year strove to effect, but were happily disappointed.—They made a second attempt at the opening of this campaign; but, after vast preparation and expence for that purpose, they abandoned their design, and totally evacuated the Jerseys. They are now making their last effort. It seems they first intended to come up the Delaware, but, from the measures taken against them in the river, judged the enterprize that way too hazardous. At length they have landed on the eastern shore in Maryland, and advanced some little way into the country; but the General thinks they will be again disappointed in their views, should they push their design against Philadelphia on this rout. Their all is at stake—They will put the contest on the event of a single battle: If they are overthrown they are utterly undone, the war is at an end. Now then is the time for our strenuous exertions; one bold stroke will free the land from rapine, devastation and burnings, and female innocence from brutal lust and violence. In every other quarter the American arms have been of late rapidly successful; great numbers of the enemy have fallen in battle, and still greater numbers have been taken prisoners. The Militia to the northward have fought with a resolution that would have done honor to the oldest soldiers—they bravely fought and conquered, and glory attends them. Who can forbear to emulate their noble spirits? Who is there without ambition to share with them the applause of their countrymen, and of all posterity, as the defenders of liberty, and preservers of peace and happiness to millions in the present and future generations?

Two years we have maintained the war, and struggled with difficulties innumerable; but the prospect has since brightened, and our affairs put on a better face. Now is the time to reap the fruits of all our toils and dangers; if we behave like men, this third campaign will be our last. Ours is the main army; to Us our countrymen look for protection; the eyes of all America and Europe are turned upon us, as on those by whom the event of the war is to be determined; and the General assures his countrymen and fellow soldiers, that he believes the critical, the important time is at hand, which demands their most spirited exertions in the field.

Here glory waits to crown the brave—Peace, Freedom and Happiness will be the rewards of Victory.—Animated by motives like these, Soldiers fighting in the cause of Innocence, Humanity and Justice, will never give way; but with undaunted resolution press on to conquest.—And this the General assures himself is the part the American Forces, now in arms, will act; and thus acting, he will ensure them success."

Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters, dated Sept. 9, 3 o'clock A. M.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you, that the movements of the enemy yesterday give the greatest reason to believe they are endeavouring to force a march to Philadelphia, which they will endeavour to prosecute this day, or give us battle. Yesterday they advanced towards us; our men prepared to give them battle, but whether a dislike to our situation, or a desire to steal a march I know not, but they have and are still doing their utmost to file off to the right of us."

Last Wednesday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State was to meet here according to adjournment, but have not yet made an House, chiefly, because that several Members have taken the field, as Officers of Militia.

We hear that JOHN DICKENSON, Esq; has addressed the Militia of the Delaware State in the most spirited manner, to step forth in defence of their invaded country; and that he has since joined them in the character of a volunteer.

Col. GURNEY of this city was slightly wounded, and Co. DUFF of New-Castle county had his horse shot under him, in the skirmish that happened below Christeen on Thursday last.

IN CONGRESS, *September 6*, 1777.

The Committee on the Treasury having taken in consideration the letter from General Gates, of the 28th of August, respecting clothing for the army under his command, referred to them by Congress, REPORT,

That it appears from the Clothier-General's report, that he has ordered considerable supplies of clothing to be forwarded to the Army in the Northern Department from Boston, and that he has little doubt of being able to furnish, in the course of the year, the specific articles of clothing directed to be given as a bounty to the troops; and as it will be equally disadvantageous to the soldiers and to the service, should they receive money instead of such clothing, the Board disapprove of the stoppages made by the Deputy Pay-Master-General in the Northern Department, out of the pay of the troops in that department on account of clothing, and direct the money to be returned, except in cases where a regiment shall have been furnished with more clothing than the bounty.

That the greatest care ought to be taken to do justice to the soldiers, as well as the public, in this essential article. It is not sufficient, in the opinion of this Board, that the Clothier-General charges the regiment with the articles delivered, and takes the receipt of the Colonel or commanding officer; and that the Colonel or commanding officer, on delivering the clothing to the Captain or commanding officer of each respective company, takes his receipt;—every commanding officer of a company ought moreover strictly to be required to keep a clothing-account with his company, distinguishing the several articles delivered to each non-commissioned officer and private, and taking receipts for the same as his vouchers: And when each non-commissioned officer and private respectively shall have received his bounty of clothing, the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs shall deliver the account and receipts to the commanding officer of the regiment, to enable him to settle the clothing account with the Clothier-General, as well as to discover whether equal justice has been done to the company.

That such troops as have not been supplied with clothing ought to be furnished their full bounty without delay, which the Board have earnestly recommended to the attention of the Clothier-General, and he, on his part, has engaged to exert every means in his power to accomplish.

That such of the troops as, at their own expence, shall have provided themselves with any of the articles of clothing allowed as a bounty, or shall not draw their clothing in the course of the year, shall be entitled to receive the full value thereof at the average price which the clothing of the army shall cost the public,

And whereas when the bounty of clothing was provided by Congress it was conceived that it might be impracticable to obtain a sufficient quantity of cloth for regimental coats for the troops, and for that reason two hunting shirts were substituted; but in the event, so considerable a supply has been procured, that the Clothier-General has been enabled to furnish most of the troops with regimental coats instead of hunting shirts; and experience having shewn that a further alteration of the articles of clothing, allowed as a bounty, may be made to the advantage of the soldiers, and without loss to the public:—Therefore it is the opinion of the Committee that it be

Resolved, That the Clothier-General be directed, as far as he shall have it in his power, to furnish all the non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the United States, who have not yet received their bounty of clothing, at their election, either with the several articles allowed by Congress in the Resolution of the 8th of October, 1776, or in lieu thereof the following articles, viz.

1	Regimental Coat, averaged at	8 Dollars and 2-3ds.
1	Jacket without sleeves, - -	2 Ditto and 2-3ds.
1	Pair of Buckskin and 2 Pair of Linen or Woolen Breeches,	8 Ditto.
1	Hat, or Leathern Cap,	2 Ditto and 2-3ds.
2	Shirts, - - - - - -	8 Ditto.
1	Hunting-shirt, - - - -	4 Ditto.
2	Pair of Overalls, - - - -	6 Ditto.
2	Pair of Stockings, - - -	4 Ditto.
2	Pair of Shoes, - - - -	6 Ditto.
1	Blanket, - - - - - - -	6 Ditto.
	First Cost estimated at	56 Dollars.

But as the cost of the articles last specified exceeds that of the clothing allowed as a bounty to the troops by Eight Dollars and Thirty Ninetieths of a Dollar, so much shall be stopped out of the pay of every non-commissioned officer and private, who shall be supplied in the manner last directed, as will make the amount of clothing he shall receive equal to the value of the bounty of clothing, which upon an average of the price of the several articles is estimated at Forty-seven Dollars and Sixty Ninetieths of a Dollar.

The said Report being twice read; on the question put, Resolved, That Congress agree to the foregoing Report and Resolves.

By Order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, September 4*, 1777.

Resolved, That the militia of this State, who have taken, or shall hereafter take, arms or blankets into the field, and the same be taken by the enemy, or otherwise be unavoidably lost, shall, on procuring a certificate of such loss, and the time it shall have happened, signed by a Field Officer, or the Commanding Officer of the battalion to which the loser may at the time belong, have the value thereof paid by the State. And for this end, the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the battalions respectively now in the field, are hereby authorised to have all such arms and blankets justly appraised. And the Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants of the respective counties are hereby directed to appoint a suitable number of proper persons in each county, to appraise the arms and blankets belonging to the Militia, who may hereafter go into the field. *Extract from the Minutes,*

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Sept. 9*, 1777.

Resolved, That James Pemberton, Henry Drinker, Israel Pemberton, John Pemberton, Samuel Pleasants, Thomas Wharton, sen. Thomas Fisher (son of Joshua) Samuel Fisher (son of Joshua) Miers Fisher, Elijah Brown, John Hunt, Phineas Bond, Reverend Thomas Coombe, Charles Jervis, William Drewitt Smith, Charles Eddy, Thomas Pike, Owen Jones, jun. Edward Pennington, William Smith, Thomas Gilpin, and Thomas Affleck, apprehended by Council as persons who have uniformly manifested by their general conduct and conversation a disposition highly inimical to the cause of America, imprisoned in the Free Mason's Lodge in this city, they refusing to confine themselves to their several dwellings, and thereby making the restraint of their persons, in another manner, necessary, and having refused to promise to refrain from corresponding with the enemy, and also declined giving any assurance of allegiance to this State, as of right they ought, do thereby renounce all the privileges of citizenship, and that it appears they consider themselves as subjects of the King of Great Britain, the enemy of this and the United States of America, and that they ought to be proceeded with accordingly.

Resolved, That persons of like character, and in emergencies equal to the present, when the enemy is at our door, have in the other States been arrested and secured upon suspicions arising from their general behaviour, and refusal to acknowledge allegiance to the States of which they were the proper subjects; and that such proceedings may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations, and the authority of the most judicious civilians. Therefore,

Resolved, That the persons whose names are mentioned above be without further delay removed to Staunton in Virginia, there to be treated according to their character and stations, as far as may be consistent with the securing of their persons. Also,

Resolved, That William Imlay, said to be a subject of the State of New-York, having behaved in like manner as the persons abovementioned, and in particular declined to give assurance of allegiance to the State of New-York, be removed and secured with the rest.

Ordered, That Col. Nichola, the Town-Major, secure the prisoners above named, now in the Mason's Lodge, and assist in removing them out of the city.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

THOMAS LEIPER, Tobacconist,

At the Corner of Spruce and Water-streets,

BEGS the Favour of his Customers to return all their EMPTY BOTTLES, which will very much oblige him.

BROKE open the shop of EDWARD LANE, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday night, the 24th of August last, and took away Nine new Gun-Barrels, belonging to the States; the said barrels had nothing done to them except the screws cut for the breech screw, part of them stamped T G, and three pricked punches on the butt; supposed to be taken away by some deserters. All smiths and others that have any such barrels brought to them to be finished off, are desired to stop them and the party, and send me word. Whoever secures the thief and guns, so that he may be brought to justice, and the guns delivered to me, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or a Dollar for each Gun Barrel, paid by EDWARD LANE.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a young NEGROE MAN, who understands Farming. Any Person having such to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the PRINTERS. *Sept.* 8, 1777.

A QUANTITY of the best Turks-Island SALT, Spanish clayed SUGARS, and a quantity of Florence OIL, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels, to be sold by SWEETMAN, SHORTALL and MULLINS, at their store, on Stamper's wharff. *Sept.* 9, 1777.

September 5, 1777.

STRAYED away from the pasture of Mr. William Hamilton, near the Middle-Ferry, on Schuylkill, a sorrel MARE and COLT, the mare about 15 hands high, she has a white mane and tail, and a white face, with wall eyes, branded on the near shoulder TB, 6 years old. Whoever brings them to Hale's Livery-stables, in Lombard-street, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by JOHN HALE.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 370 Acres, situate in Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, near Morris's river, on the head of one of the branches of Buckshutom, within two miles of Buckshoutom mills. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Monmouth county, near Allen-town, or JOHN MONTGOMERY, in Philadelphia.

Sept. 2, 2777. ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1777.

WAS STOLEN from William Ryan's Livery stable, in Walnut-street, about three months ago, a chestnut HORSE, 6 years old, full 14 hands high, has a lofty carriage, trots and leaps well, lightish mane and tail, was shod all round when taken away, and was advertised soon after. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive from the subscriber TEN POUNDS, with reasonable charges; if left at any stable, it is hoped he will be sent home, and all charges on said horse shall be paid, with a gratuity to the bringer, and thanks, by WILLIAM RYAN.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1777.

THIS is to inform the PUBLIC, That WILLIAM RYAN, at his Livery-stables, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, continues to cure, with great success, the many disorders so incident to Horses, viz. The Pole-evil, Spavin, and Hawks; he likewise nicks them in the most complete manner; breaks the most stubborn Colts with expedition, to either carriage or saddle; he flatters himself he need not enlarge this advertisement, as his care and assiduity has already recommended him to several honourable Gentlemen in the service of the United States, hopes for the continuance of the favours of those Gentlemen, and those of the Public, which he shall ever esteem, and make it his constant study to merit. WILLIAM RYAN.

WAS LOST, on the 6th instant, at night, on the road crossing Schuylkill, at the Fat Land Ford, near the Valley Forge, leading from the Blue Ball tavern, on Lancaster road, to the Church, between Skippack and Perkiomin, on the Reading road, A BUNDLE OF PAPER MONEY, upwards of Twenty Pounds, some of which is Continental currency, but chiefly of the last emissions of this State; there is amongst the money a Resolve of the late Hon. Council of Safety, wherein the owner of the money's name is mentioned, by which the finder may know whose property it is. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. EDWARD LANE, near said Church, or to the PRINTERS hereof, shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward. 17 56. 1W.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Tinicum Island, about the middle of last July, a BAY GELDING about seven or eight years old. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

Sept. 5, 1777. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, on or about the first day of August last, a large STEER. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 3, 1777. THOMAS GILBERT.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, situated in the town of Shippensburg, wherein Captain Matthew Scott now dwells; it is about 26 feet front by 30 feet deep, is one story and an half high, has four rooms on the lower floor and three rooms on the upper floor, also a good log kitchen, with a stone chimney and oven; a large square log stable and framed shed for horses; it is in a good part of the town for any public business, and has been a well accustomed tavern many years.

Also a Tract of Land, situated on the head waters of Bloody Run, in Bedford county, containing about 300 acres.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above, may know the terms, by applying to Matthew Henderson, Esq; in Shippensburg, or the subscriber, in Carlisle, JOHN HEAP.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above.

August 22, 1777.

TWO HORSES came to the plantation of HANNAH KENTON, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on Bristol road, opposite the Seven Miles Stone; one is a dark brown Horse, about 14 or 15 hands high, he has a star in his forehead, and is supposed to be 5 or 6 years old. The other is a grey Mare about the same size, and 11 or 12 years old. They both appear to be draught Horses. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

...Monthly Meeting for the Northern District having ...a committee appointed for the like service, produced to this meeting the following report.

"In as much as divers of our members have been subjected to various losses, oppressions and impositions, under the *present commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month last to preserve a record of the sufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cause and testimony of truth, think it right to submit to the consideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the several matters in which the committee have been exercised, to encourage and promote faithfulness and a conduct consistent with our religions profession, as also, by a brotherly sympathy and labour, to endeavour to relieve, assist and strengthen some of our oppressed brethren.

"Many of our houses have been stripped of the leaden weights used for the hanging of windows, by order of those who *have in these tumultuous times assumed the rule*.

"In like manner have a considerable number of blankets been forcibly taken and carried away from many Friends, declared to be for fitting out men to go to war. The being compelled into a contribution for such a purpose has been grievous to honest minds—And some have had their stock of this necessary article so reduced, as to be likely to want the needful covering in a cooler season. So far as have come to our knowledge, we have reason to believe Friends have mostly suffered in this, and the first instance, with a good degree of patience and meekness, *and have generally shewn a disapprobation of such exactions*.

"The houses of several Friends have been wantonly abused, and their windows broke and destroyed by a rude rabble, *for not joining with the present rulers in their pretended acts of devotion, and conforming to their ordinances in making a shew of that sort in shutting up our houses and shops, professedly to observe a day of humiliation, and to crave a blessing on their public proceedings, but evidently tending to spread the spirit of strife and contention*.

"The like abuses and wanton destruction of our property hath lately been repeated, because Friends could not illuminate their houses, and conform to such vain practices and outward marks of rejoicing, to commemorate the time *of these peoples withdrawing themselves from all subjection to the English government, and from our excellent constitution, under which we long enjoyed peace and prosperity*.

"Some of our members have also had soldiers forced into their houses, and kept there for some time, by which families have been much incommoded, and our peaceable testimony disregarded by the authors of this imposition.

"Edward Wells was seized in the street by a number of armed men, and for refusing to bear arms, or to aid and assist in warlike services, was committed to the New Prison in this city, and confined there about three days, by order of General Putnam.

"And for the like refusal, Thomas Masterman, William Brown and William Wayne, were taken from their dwellings by an armed company of men, and with drum and music paraded thro' the streets for a considerable time before they were permitted to return to their habitations.

"Samuel Shaw having been appointed under the present rulers to act in conjunction with their Magistrates as an Overseer of the Poor, after a deliberate consideration of the matter, concluded to decline the office, believing it to be inconsistent with his own peace of mind, and the solid advice of friends at our last Yearly Meeting. He was fined for refusing to serve Twenty Pounds, and had his goods distrained and taken from him to the value of Twenty-eight Pounds.

"William Compton's case will close the report we have to make, which is set forth in the two following Minutes of our Monthly Meeting, except that of his having been kept close prisoner near six weeks, debarred from the conversation and advice of his friends, and thereby prevented from manifesting his innocence of the charge brought against him, at a time when he was threatened with very severe usage, even to the endangering of his life, altho' from aught that has appeared, the authors of this injurious and cruel treatment had not the least grounds therefor.

5th Month 27th, 1777. "The Committee appointed to afford their advice and assistance to such of our brethren as might be brought under suffering, having had divers meetings with the Overseers and several other Friends, and taken into their consideration the situation of William Compton, one of our members, who was committed to the New Prison in this city on the 18th day of last month, by a written order signed by Philip Schuyler, *acting in the character* of a General and commander of the military forces in this city, and though repeated applications have been made to him and his promise obtained, that William should be enlarged, having informed Friends that so far as had come to his knowledge nothing criminal, in the view of *those who now exercise authority in this place*, had upon examination been found against him; yet he is still continued in confinement, and there appears fresh occasion for an exercise of brotherly care and christian sympathy in his case.—After a solid deliberation thereon in this meeting, our Friends John Hunt, Charles West, John Parrish, Samuel Smith, William Cowper, William Fisher, Joshua Howell, Isaac Cathrall, and Henry Drinker, were appointed to take the same under their immediate and religious care, and desired to afford such assistance and help therein as our said friend's situation may appear to require, and should they apprehend it necessary, they are at liberty to lay the same before our Meeting for Sufferings for their advice in this matter, in which our society now is and may be deeply interested.

6th Month 24th, 1777. "The Committee nominated last month having several times met together with some of our brethren in this city, on the day of their appointment and the succeeding day, and seriously considered the alarming stretch of power which had been, and the severity which was proposed to be exercised in the case of William Compton, they concluded it right to remonstrate against, and endeavour to prevent some very arbitrary proceedings, with which he was then threatned, and after diligently pursuing the matter, and personally attending an examination which he was subjected to, a discharge from his confinement was obtained, with a certificate that there did not appear the least grounds for the charge brought against him."

Philadelphia, 7th Month 29th, 1777.

To the Monthly Meeting of Friends of the Northern District of Philadelphia, to be held by adjournment this day.

SAMUEL SMITH, JOHN PARRISH,
WILLIAM COWPER, HENRY DRINKER,
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and considered, in our said Meeting, and committed to the care of the Representatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting.

HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends sufferings brought up from our several Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for supporting a war against the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennsylvania currency.

Divers Friends were imprisoned; some soon discharged; three continued prisoners upwards of three months, were fined by the Court but not yet levied, and their persons discharged from imprisonment.

Extracted from the Minutes of our Quarterly Meeting held in Rahway, the 18th 8th Month, 1777.

By JOHN SHOTWELL, Clerk.

Extract of a letter from General SULLIVAN *to* CONGRESS, *dated Hanover, August 25*, 1777.

"Among the baggage taken on Staten Island the 22d instant, I find a number of important papers; a copy of three I inclose for the perusal of Congress. The one from the Yearly Meeting at Spank-town, held the 19th instant, I think worthy the attention of Congress."

No. 1. Where is Washington, what number of men or cannon?
No. 2. Where is Stirling, what number of men or cannon?
No. 3. Where is Sullivan? &c.
No. 4. Where is Dayton and Ogden, what number?
No. 5. Whether there be any troops passing or re-passing?
No. 6. Intelligence from Albany.
No. 7. Intelligence from Philadelphia.
No. 8. Be very particular about time and place.

Information from JERSEY, 19th August, 1777.

It is said Gen. Howe landed near the Head of Chesapeak Bay, but cannot learn the particular spot nor when.

Washington lays in Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Coryel's ferry.

Sullivan lays about six miles northward of Morristown, with about 2000 men. *Spank-Town Yearly Meeting.*

Intelligence from JERSEY, Sunday, July 28.

I saw on their full march seven miles from Morris-Town, on the road to Delaware, General Washington, General Mulenburgh, General Weeden, with four thousand men, and General Knox with his train of artillery, consisting of fourteen field pieces, and one howitz, seventy nine ammunition waggons, and one hundred and thirty baggage waggons; and then proceeding on the road from Hackitt's Town to Easton, there saw on their full march to Delaware, General Stevens and General Scott with four thousand men and light field pieces, and on the road met twenty-nine flat bottomed boats: and proceeded down to Quibble-Town, where I saw General Stirling and General Conway with three thousand men and no field pieces. I am informed that General Sullivan has crossed the North-River, and is bringing up the rear. As to the truth of that, I hope I shall be able to inform you in two or three days. *Received August 1*, 1777.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To the free and independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY thank you for the large number of votes you favoured me with for the Sheriff's Office at our last general election, although I was late in my application; and as I again offer myself a candidate for said office, have taken this usual method to request your votes at the next election in favour of

Your obedient humble servant,
‖ 10s. JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

TO BE SOLD,

MARY-ANN FURNACE, with the lands thereunto belonging, situate on the waters of Codorus creek, in York county, about 18 miles from York-town, 3 miles from Hanover-town, and 44 miles from Baltimore; the Furnace is in blast and good repair: There are about 100 acres of very good meadow made near the Furnace, and much more may be made on the lands belonging to her; near the Furnace stands a valuable over-shot grist-mill, and a saw-mill adjoining her; there are a number of valuable improvements on the lands, sundry ore-banks, and a large quantity of woodland.

SPRING-FORGE, with the lands thereunto belonging, situate on the same Creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, nearer York-town; there are four fires and two hammers, in good repair, about 100 acres of extraordinary good meadow, adjoining the Forge, and a greater quantity may be made on the Forge lands; whereon are also sundry valuable improvements. A more particular description is unnecessary, as it is not expected that any person will purchase before he views the premises, which will be shewed by the Managers, or Richard M'Callister, Esq; of Hanover town. For titles and terms, enquire of Colonel George Ross, of Lancaster, General Thompson, of Cumberland county, or George Stevenson, of Carlisle.

If the premises shall not be sold, by private sale, before Monday, the 6th day of October next, they will, on that day, be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Casper Rinaker, in Hanover-town, either together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. ‖ 15s.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 18th of September instant, on the premises,

A COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, and near 5 acres of ground, in Moore's-town, Burlington county, New-Jersey, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are a good bearing orchard, a pump of extraordinary good water, a good hay-house and stable-room for 3 or 4 horses; the house has two good cellars under it, a leanto and a kitchen; there are two rooms on a floor both below and above stairs, and a good shop adjoining that would suit almost any tradesman. It will be sold for cash, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, by

¶ RICHARD FLEMING.

JAMES BUTLAND, Fringe and Lacemaker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has removed his Lace Manufactory from Second-street into Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, where he manufactures all kinds of uniforms for the army, in gold or silver, silk or worsted; where whole battalions may be supplied with trimmings for hats and clothes, made to any pattern or colour at a short notice: Likewise all sorts of girth webbs and other trimmings for sadlers, coachmakers, and upholsterers; all kinds of livery, laces, bindings, &c. *August 20*, 1777.

N. B. Good wages will be given to workmen that understand making garters or tapes in a twelve or twenty-four shuttle loom: Likewise livery lace, orriss or fringe. Weavers and worsted spinners are wanted. ¶

Philadelphia, August 23, 1777.

BROKE out of a pasture last Monday, the 18th instant, a bay MARE, with a star and snip, shod before, trots very easy, a few grey hairs in her neck, is about 13 hands high, and about 13 years old. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-street. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the ensuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, 16 miles distance from this city, consisting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleasant situation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

August 23, 1777. ‖ GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, the 23d of August, from Capt. John Learmouth's company, of the Delaware regiment, commanded by Col. David Hall, a certain *Edward M'Connel*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, black short hair, pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, faced with red, a felt hat, with yellow binding. Any person apprehending said deserter shall receive the above reward, besides the allowance of Congress, paid by JOHN LEARMOUTH, Captain. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Germantown, on Thursday, the 21st instant, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, branded on one of her shoulders with the letter H, some grey hairs under the fore part of the saddle, one fore leg and hind leg cut by the hopples, a switch tail, carries head and tail low, natural trotter, and shod before. Whoever takes up mare and thief, shall have Sixteen Dollars reward; or for the mare only, Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges, by applying to

August 24, 1777. ‖ MATTHIAS LUKENS.

CAME *to the place of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 22d of July last, a chestnut coloured* MARE COLT, *with a white mane and tail, about a year old, with a blaze down her face. Came also to the same place, the 10th of August, a dark bay* HORSE, *about 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with a W, has 3 or 4 white saddle spots on his back, shod before, and his hind feet white. The owner or owners proving property, and paying charges, may take them away.* JOHN RENSHAW. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Saturday, the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living on Mr. Samuel Willer's place, in Moyamensing township, a Dutch indented servant girl, named *Barbara Miller*; she is about 14 years old, short and fat, has a pretty face, and yellowish brown hair; she had on, when she went away, an old lincey striped petticoat and short gown. Whoeve takes up the said servant girl, and brings her back to her master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 20, 1777. ‖ CHRISTIAN JUNG.

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, August 5, 1777.

THE Subscriber finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to notify in this manner, that his wife *Mary Magdalene*, through the instigation of evil-minded persons, eloped from him, on the 27th of July last, taking with her, in his absence, part of her best clothes: Wherefore these are to forewarn all persons not to trust her on his account, under any pretence whatsoever, as he will not pay from the above date, any debts of her contracting; and such persons as receive from her and conceal any of his goods, may expect to be dealt with according to law, by

¶ LAWRECNE SANDMAN.

Fort Island, August 26, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED, on the 12th instant, from Captain John Reynard's company, 2d battalion Philadelphia county militia, commanded by Colonel Moore, a Welsh *John Meyers*, by trade a tanner, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a sandy complexion, straight short hair, this country born, speaks both Dutch and English; had on a dark hunting shirt, striped twilled trowsers, but sometimes wears buckskin breeches and cloth leggings; it is likely he will make for Virginia, as his people live there. Whoever secures said deserter, so that he may be conveyed to his regiment, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by JOHN REYNARD, Captain. §

The above deserter is a substitute, and has received his bounty.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain ISRAEL JONES's company of militia, an Irishman, who calls himself *John Burk*, by trade a shoemaker, a stout well made fellow, marked with the small-pox, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured hunting shirt, his other clothes not known. Whoever apprehends the said deserter and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal in this State, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM COATS, Lieut. Philadelphia county.

The above deserter is a substitute, and has received his bounty; he said he had worked in Frankford at his trade.

INK-POWDER,

To be sold, by the Dozen or single Paper, at HENRY MILLER's, Printer, in Race-street,

Also Writing-Paper, Quills, Sealing-wax, large and small Wafers, &c. &c. ‖ 5s.

ANY Person, properly qualified for the Purpose, who will undertake the making SALT, from the Brine or Pickle of the salted Meats consumed by the Army, will be treated with, on applying to the Commissary General of Purchases, at his Office, at the Corner of Fourth and Arch-streets. ¶

Philadelphia, August 25, 1777.

THE Creditors of Andrew Fitzsimons, late of this city, are once more desired to bring in their several accounts, properly authenticated, before the tenth of September next, to the subscriber, in Arch-street, near Second-street, and receive their respective balances, or a dividend thereon.

BERNARD FEARIS.

N. B. Those who neglect to bring in their accounts in proper time, will be considered as having given up the debt. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty, for taking cognizance of and trying the justice of captures of vessels, made pursuant to the Resolves of the honourable Continental Congress, and brought into this port, will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 12th day of September next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Charles Alexander, Esq; Commander of the Delaware frigate (who, as well, &c.) against the schooner, or vessel, called the Pearle's Tender, burthen about 50 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, guns, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said schooner, &c. or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill. *By order of the Judge,*

August 26, 1777. ‖ ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1777.

STRAYED away, the 14th instant, from off the Commons, of this city, a black COW, with a white face, and some black round her eyes, white belly, her horns turn inwards, and some white on her feet. Whoever takes up said Cow, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ‖ ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-street.

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